



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/530,380

04/06/2005

Ralph Hubert Peters

NL 020989

4939

24737 7590 02/13/2008
PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS
P.O. BOX 3001
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510

EXAMINER

DUNN, DANIELLE N

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2875

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

02/13/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/530,380	Applicant(s) PETERS ET AL.	
	Examiner Danielle Dunn	Art Unit 2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 January 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant's amendment filed on 1/23/08 has been entered. Claims 1 and 12 have been amended. No claims have been cancelled. No claims have been added. Claims 1-20 are still pending in this application, with claims 1 and 12 being independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 1, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15-16, 18 and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Toombs (US 5,654,552).

With respect to **claims 1, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15-16, 18 and 20**, Toombs teaches an illumination device (lamp shade 130) having a light means for generating primary light (light bulb 136) and a light emitter (pattern 132) having an after-glowing material (glow-in-the-dark ink; Col 5, ln 56) for emitting secondary light after the light means is switched off or has extinguished. Toombs also teaches the after-glowing material being shaped in a predetermined pattern (pattern 132) that is configured to display information (pattern 132 is of the moon, therefore symbolizing night time or bed time) and it is substantially invisible when the light means is generating the primary light (during illumination by light bulb 136, pattern 132 absorbs energy and background 134 absorbs

approximately the same spectrum of light so that pattern 132 is not visible as suggested by the dashed outline; Fig. 7). Toombs further teaches the predetermined pattern being distributed throughout a portion less than the entire portion of the light transmissive material (lamp shade 130 is a light transmissive material and pattern 132 is distributed throughout a portion less than the entire portion of the lamp shade as shown in Fig. 7). Toombs teaches the predetermined pattern of the after –glow material comprising at least one of an alphanumerical character, a logo, and an arrow (pattern 52 which is the same as pattern 132 could have any shape, size or position; Col. 4, In 56-57; Figs. 3 and 7). Toombs teaches the use of a “glow-in-the-dark” substance (Col. 2, In 64-Col. 3, In 5) which anticipates the use of a photoluminescent or phosphorescent material. Toombs teaches a luminaire comprising a housing (lamp shade 130) having a light emission window (the side of lamp shade 130 that is opposite light bulb 136), the housing or the light-emission window being provided with the light-emitter according to claim 1 (pattern 132). Toombs teaches a display window being provided with the light emitter (lamp shade 130 is provided with pattern 132 creating a display window).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4. **Claims 2, 3 and 14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toombs (US 5,654,552) as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of Stone (US 3,769,869).

With respect to **claims 2, 3, and 14**, Toombs teaches the limitations as disclosed above. Toombs teaches “light in the visible range” being light that in the range of frequencies that can be visually perceived by a human viewer (Col. 2, ln 48-50). Toombs also teaches the definition of “glow-in-the-dark” (Col. 2, ln 46 – Col. 3, ln 5). Toombs does not appear to explicitly disclose the intensity I_{lm} of the primary light emitted by the light means as compared to the secondary intensity I_{le} of the secondary light such that $I_{le}/I_{lm} < 0.5$. However, Stone teaches that a primary intensity of the primary light as compared to a secondary light is at least one of $I_{le}/I_{lm} < 0.5$ (Column 4, lines 50-55) and $I_{le}/I_{lm} < 0.1$ (Column 2, lines 50-52). Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings Toombs and Stone before him or her to have primary and secondary intensities on the device of Toombs for the benefit of varying the amount of time the after-glow last, as taught by Stone.

5. **Claims 4, 5 and 13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toombs (US 5,654,552) as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of DeLine et al. (US 6,172,613).

With respect to **claims 4, 5, and 13**, Toombs teaches all the limitations as disclosed above. Toombs does not appear to explicitly disclose the initial light output following the switching off or the extinguishing of the light means is lower than 3 cd/m^2 . However, DeLine et al. teaches a level of secondary light (item 424 shown in Fig. 18) is at least one of equal to lower than 3 cd/m^2 and equal to or lower than 1 cd/m^2 (Column

30, lines 44-46). Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the specified initial light output on the device of Toombs for the benefit of display low level lighting, as taught by DeLine et al.

6. **Claims 8 and 17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toombs (US 5,654,552) as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of Apple (US 5,833,349).

With respect to **claims 8 and 17**, Toombs teaches all the limitations as disclosed above. Toombs teaches a lamp shade (lamp shade 130) and a light bulb (light bulb 136) which are used on a lamp. Toombs does not explicitly teach a lamp vessel provided with the light emitter as disclosed in claim 1. However, Apple teaches an electric lamp (shown in Fig. 1) comprising a lamp vessel provided with a light-emitter (the phosphorescent additive is distributed uniformly throughout the clear plastic sheet of the lamp shade; Column 2, lines 3-7). Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the lamp shade of Toombs on the electric lamp of Apple, because this will provide an alternate lamp shades with "glow-in-the-dark substances to be used.

7. **Claims 1, 10, 12 and 19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gordon (US 2,459,693) and further in view of Toombs (US 5,654,552).

With respect to **claims 1, 10, 12 and 19**, Gordon teaches an illuminating device comprising light means for generating primary light (a two filament electric light bulb 3; Fig. 1) and a light-emitter (inner and outer lamination layers 8 and 10; Fig. 2) comprising an after-glowing material for emitting secondary light after the light means is switched off or has extinguished (the center layer 9 has incorporated therein phosphorescent material; Column 3, lines 32-42). Gordon teaches the after-glowing material being activated by the primary light emitted from the light means (Column 3, lines 37-42), and wherein the after-glowing material is shaped in a predetermined pattern (the three laminations 8, 9 and 10 may be individually molded or otherwise formed to exact or approximate shapes and then united into the structure; Column 3, lines 61-68) for displaying information. Gordon also teaches an automotive head lamp (lamp 1) comprising a housing (casing 2) having a light emission window (lens 4), the housing or the light-emission window being provided with the light-emitter according to claim 1 (layers 8, 9, and 10 are provided in lens 4; shown in Fig. 2). Gordon does not explicitly teach the after-glowing material being substantially invisible when the light means generates the primary light.

However, Toombs teaches an illumination device (lamp shade 130) having a light means for generating primary light (light bulb 136) and a light emitter (pattern 132) having an after-glowing material (glow-in-the-dark ink; Col 5, ln 56) for emitting secondary light after the light means is switched off or has extinguished. Toombs also teaches the after-glowing material being shaped in a predetermined pattern (pattern 132) that is configured to display information (pattern 132 is of the moon, therefore

symbolizing night time or bed time) and it is substantially invisible when the light means is generating the primary light (during illumination by light bulb 136, pattern 132 absorbs energy and background 134 absorbs approximately the same spectrum of light so that pattern 132 is not visible as suggested by the dashed outline; Fig. 7). Toombs further teaches the predetermined pattern being distributed throughout a portion less than the entire portion of the light transmissive material (lamp shade 130 is a light transmissive material and pattern 132 is distributed throughout a portion less than the entire portion of the lamp shade as shown in Fig. 7).

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Gordon and Toombs before him or her to modify the middle of the three layers of Gordon to include the background with a pattern of approximately the same absorption color as the glow-in-the-dark ink of Toombs because this would allow for several decorative patterns to be applied to a vehicle headlight.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

9. In response to applicant's arguments that Apple, Gordon, and Stone teach away from the present device, the prior art's mere disclosure of more than one alternative does not constitute a teaching away from any of these alternatives because such

disclosure does not criticize, discredit, or otherwise discourage the phosphorescent material distributed through out the entire sheet as claimed. In re Fulton, 391 F.3d 1195, 1201, 73 USPQ2d 1141, 1146 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also MPEP § 2123.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Danielle Dunn whose telephone number is (571)270-3039. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 9:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on 571-272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DND

Application/Control Number: 10/530,380
Art Unit: 2875

Page 9

/Sandra L. O'Shea/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2875